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ferred to a tank in the university plant-house, where they are growing vigorously, and it is hoped will have soon multiplied enough to admit of a distribution. These *Salvinias* were collected early in October, but were overlooked in the first examination of material. Not until they had separated from the mass of *Lemnas*, *Myriophyllums* and *Potamogetons* with which they were gathered were they noted. Six good-sized plants are at present growing in the tank, double the number that first appeared. The leaves are a trifle smaller than indicated in the figure in Luerissen's *Farnpflanzen*, Vol. III of Rabenhorst's *Kryptogamen Flora*, page 601, otherwise the plants are strictly typical. The lake from which they were collected is in a boggy tract surrounded with trees of *Larix* and hard-wood timber. It is fed from cold springs and rains. Perhaps the smaller size of leaves in Minnesota specimens is due, however, not to the cold lake, but to the time of collection being so late.

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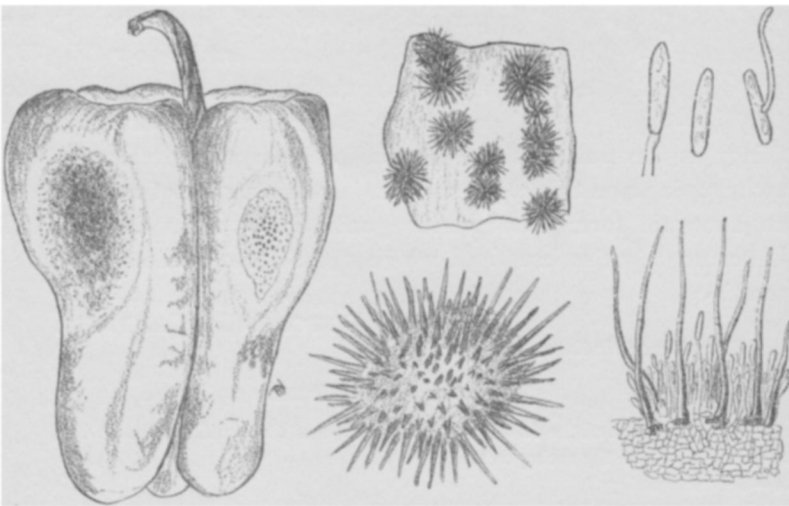
A New Anthracnose of Peppers.

While in Gloucester Co., N. J., during August I observed that the pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) fruit was decaying badly. The pepper is usually attacked near the free end and quickly the fungus spreads in all directions, internally as well as through the thick walls of the fruit. At first the spot is of a grayish color upon the green surface of the half grown fruit, followed by a darkening of the affected portion and often a premature red coloration in the vicinity of the decay. Peppers are grown in large quantities for the Philadelphia and other markets, and in some of the fields the yield is materially reduced by this trouble. Upon some plants the disease is much worse than others and with such sometimes a half dozen fruits may be found in decay.

Upon a microscopic examination of this fungus it was found to be a member of the genus *Colletotrichum* but differing materially from any other in having a great number of large, almost jet black bristles. The following is a description of the bristly anthracnose of the pepper.

Colletotrichum nigrum, Ell. and Hals.—Spots one to two centimeters across, orbicular; central portion black from the abundance of black bristles, margin paler. Acervuli numerous, crowded, erumpent, margined by a circle of long, $100-150\mu$ by $3-4\mu$ black straight bristles. Basidia olivaceous, slender, $15-20\mu$ long. Conidia cylindrical, nearly straight, hyaline, nucleate $20-22\mu$ by 4μ .

In the engraving, upon the left is shown a pepper with the decaying patches, the larger and darker being the older. In the upper center of the engraving is seen a magnified view of a portion of the dark diseased spot with the fungus shown as rosettes, one of the latter being given more highly magnified below. A section through the same is indicated in the lower right hand corner and the spores are shown just above and greatly magnified.



This black *Colletotrichum* must be called the Bristly or Black Anthracnose of the pepper because another anthracnose, namely: *Gleosporium piperatum*, E. & E., has been found during the present season upon the same pungent fruit.

BYRON D. HALSTED.

Rutgers College, Sept. 11, 1890.